

BRYAN TOO STRONG FOR PLOTTERS.

Firmly Withstood the Attempt to Force Him to Resign.

Intention Was to Put Him in a False Light as Having Quit the Army.

SPOKE ONLY FOR HIS MEN.

Paid No Heed to the Invention That He Would Leave if Request Was Denied.

UNMOVED BY PETTY ANNOYANCES

Stood Firm as a Spokesman for Men of Nebraska, and Accepted the Blunt Ruling Which Means More Delay.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan has surprised and disappointed the officials of the Administration by resolutely refusing to fall into the diplomatic net spread for him on his mission to Washington. To-morrow morning he will leave for Jacksonville, Fla., to resume command of his regiment, the Third Nebraska. He did not resign, as was hoped by the Administration, and will gain his point, though his application for the discharge of certain individual Nebraska soldiers must pass through the regular military channels before it is acted on.

In his visit to the capital of two days Colonel Bryan has seen President McKinley twice and visited the higher officials of the War Department much oftener. It was suggested to him most diplomatically in all of these interviews that the best course for him to pursue was to resign. But Colonel Bryan did not come to Washington to resign. He stood out for the discharge of men in his regiment who should have been permitted to go home weeks ago. A question that could have been settled yesterday was hedged about with so many petty annoyances that he was forced to spend another day in the city. The War Department informed Colonel Bryan this afternoon that the application he had made for the discharge of men whose business interests required their presence in their Nebraska homes must be presented through regular military channels. In this way the object of Colonel Bryan's trip was negated, but in the end he will succeed, since General Lee will approve the recommendation and forward his approval at once to the War Department.

System of Annoyance.
His friends say that the attempt to force Colonel Bryan out of active military service was with the hope of placing him in a bad light. It was intended that the people should see in his resignation an effort to evade a soldier's duty.

The scheme began even as soon as Colonel Bryan entered the service. Immediately after his regiment had been mustered in, it was the intention of the Administration to send the Third Nebraska to Manila. There Bryan would be out of the way with the petty annoyances that he was devoted to be too transparent. On the other hand there was a chance to send his regiment to see active service in Cuba, but the opportunity was not given, for obvious reasons.

There was only one thing left. His regiment must be kept inactive. It was sent to Jacksonville and there placed in the corps commanded by that other Democrat, William H. Taft. The intention was to keep in the background, General Fitzhugh Lee. But even in camp Colonel Bryan proved himself too good a soldier to suit the Administration. Reports came that he had made himself popular with the soldiers.

HERE'S A SONG ABOUT SHIRTS THAT RIVALS HOOD'S.



SOME FINANCIAL DETAILS.

Four yards linen, at \$1.87.....	\$7.48
Two weeks' labor, at \$10.....	20.00
Total.....	\$27.48
Appraised value of shirt.....	8.87
Judgment allowed by court.....	8.60
Total loss on shirt.....	\$22.08

THIS is the tale of a shirt, more harrowing in some respects than Hood's immortal song regarding that garment. At least that is the way Samuel Baltimore, late of Russia, feels about it. He was wedded in the shirt, and would have been buried in it, too, but for a reckless Chinaman intrusted with the mission of laundering the garment. Sam Lee "did it up" so completely that Mr. Baltimore will have to order another shroud.

The ground plans and specifications of the shirt, its cost and construction and the story of an untimely end occupied the Fifth Judicial Court yesterday. Mr. Baltimore was there with his bride, who made the combination wedding shirt and burial shroud, together with some lawyers who posed as shirt experts, and Sam Lee, the laundress. Mrs. Dora Baltimore related the first chapter in the history of the garment.

It was a poem in lingerie, she said. Four yards of the finest white linen embroidered and folded and doused brought down to Mr. Baltimore on his wedding day three months ago. The linen cost \$1.87 per yard, and Dora told two warty

by taking an interest in their welfare. It is a sad commentary on the conduct of the Administration that the value in judgment that this performance of a soldier's duty alarmed the Administration. So many general and regimental officers were left in the field for the manner in which they performed their duties in camp that it would never do to permit Colonel Bryan to be held up by the soldiers of the Seventh Army Corps as an efficient officer. Nothing was left but to force him to resign.

Misdeeds at Every Step.
The Government does not need the Third Nebraska to-day, but in mustering out the Third Nebraska, Colonel Bryan could retire from the service in the very manner to which the Administration is opposed. In a few days the Adjutant General in Washington the Administration organ published as a fact that Colonel Bryan had come to resign, but the Adjutant General in the Third Nebraska Regiment, and if his request was refused, as was quite probable, he would resign his commission. The public would have been told that the Third Nebraska was being mustered out of the service in the very manner to which the Administration is opposed. In a few days the Adjutant General in Washington the Administration organ published as a fact that Colonel Bryan had come to resign, but the Adjutant General in the Third Nebraska Regiment, and if his request was refused, as was quite probable, he would resign his commission. The public would have been told that the Third Nebraska was being mustered out of the service in the very manner to which the Administration is opposed.

As an evidence of their disappointment, War Department officials placed in Colonel Bryan's path all the annoyances possible. When he made his request yesterday that sixty men of his regiment be honorably discharged, he was sent from the Adjutant-General's office to the Adjutant-General's office, and back to the Assistant Adjutant-General's office, and so on, until he had been refused his request.

At the White House he was told that the War Department and the entire matter in hand. To-day the War Department people found or discovered, or invented, that it was a disloyalty to the President-General and to the Major-General of the Seventh Army Corps for Colonel Bryan to present this request.

Nebraska's Request.
Satisfied that nothing was to be gained at the War Department, Colonel Bryan visited the President and presented to him a proposition that would permit all the Nebraska troops who desired to go home and at the same time keep Nebraska's fair representation in active service. On this point he was supported by Governor Holcomb and Representative Stark of Nebraska. Colonel Bryan, owing to military regulations, refused to speak of the subject of this visit, but Governor Holcomb said:

"We made our representations to the President, emphasizing the fact that the Nebraska troops in the field, Nebraska raised three regiments for the war. Of those the First Regiment is in Manila, the Second in the Philippines, and the Third in Florida. Leaving the Second Regiment out of consideration we have 2,652 soldiers in the field. This exceeds our quota by about 700 men, on the basis of an army of 100,000. We have asked that the Nebraska force be so reduced as to bring it down to something like 1,000 men. The Nebraska companies are all of the maximum strength of 106 men. We have suggested to the President the advisability of reducing them to the minimum of eighty-six men. This would make a reduction of six hundred men in the two regiments."

Many of the volunteers left lucrative positions to go to the war, and have families dependent upon them. For these, as well as the sick, we are seeking relief. What the President had to say of this proposition has not been made public.

MRS. YARDE-BULLER SEEKS DIVORCE.

She Makes Charges of Cruelty, Failure to Provide and Desertion.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Mary Lela Yarde-Buller, wife of Walter Yarde-Buller, of London, has brought suit in the court of Alameda County for a divorce on the grounds of cruelty, failure to provide and desertion.

The suit will be based on a decree of a legal separation obtained several years ago in England by Mrs. Buller.

LEADEN COUNSEL AT \$750.



SOME FINANCIAL DETAILS.

Four yards linen, at \$1.87.....	\$7.48
Two weeks' labor, at \$10.....	20.00
Total.....	\$27.48
Appraised value of shirt.....	8.87
Judgment allowed by court.....	8.60
Total loss on shirt.....	\$22.08

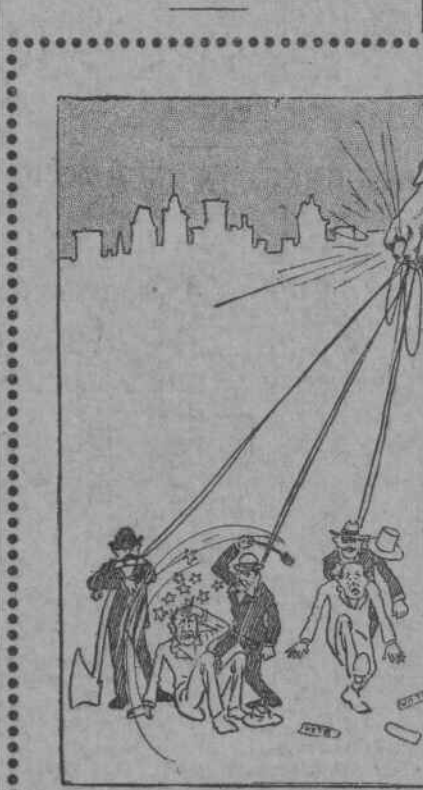
weeks at the job. Russian custom compels a bride to build a shirt of this gorgeous description with her own fair hands. She valued her time at \$10 a week. While sewing pink buttons and lace on Samuel's shirt.

Six hours only did Mr. Baltimore wear this noble garment. Then he carried it to Sam Lee in Eldridge street, and received the return pink ticket struck by lady lightning. According to Russian custom the shirt was to be laundered and laid out on a line. When the bridegroom called a few days later the Chinaman is said to have returned the pink ticket. Mr. Baltimore and the shirt. Sam Lee said he had never heard of it. The Russians consulted legal talent and sued the Chinaman in court. Mr. Lee said the plaintiff brought him a common "cents" haberdashery shirt without any lace on it and told him to wash it. He did so, and Mr. Baltimore wouldn't take it. Twelve lawyers then held a shirt and arranged the price of the garment. They were and appraised Mr. Baltimore's trousers at \$750.

Justice Boyle was more generous in his verdict and gave the plaintiff judgment for \$200.

40 DAYS' REIGN OF TERROR FOR VOTERS OF NEW YORK.

McCullagh Stands by His Free Rules for Deputies.



Does New York Fancy McCullagh Repeating the John I. Davenport Misrule?

"These rules are all right. I'll stand for them."—Elections Superintendent John McCullagh.

With a compact organization of 700 men, divided into fourteen companies, each under a captain and headed by the former Chief of Police John McCullagh, with powers and authority greater than those enjoyed by the ordinary peace officer, with military discipline and a code of regulations rigid and exacting, and armed not only with a badge of State authority, but with clubs and self-acting revolvers, the new army of election deputies is being organized to oversee and possibly overawe the citizens of the Metropolitan District in the exercise of their franchise at the coming election.

Barracks and Judgment Hall.

The great hall, which stretches from street to street, the entire width of the building, is being partitioned off into barracks, some administrative, some judicial, others mere company headquarters and barracks for the men.

In this place is to be judged the citizen whose right to vote may be questioned by any one of the 700 men called McCullagh's election army. It is to be the place whence the deputies go forth to arrest and where they return with their prisoners. It is headquarters, tribunal, arsenal and barracks; everything but prison, since the citizen still retains the privilege of being confined in a station house cell, under the McCullagh law.

When the Federal Elections law was in force, a single office was fitted up with good enough accommodation for John I. Davenport's victims.

The Journal on Thursday published some extracts from the rules which State Superintendent McCullagh has had printed for the guidance, comfort and support of his men. They are going to do in the way of enforcing the law, and are sufficient to show the powers of arrest, of search, of entering into private premises, of the use of the club and of the revolver that the whole city began talking about it.

Other newspapers took up the subject in the wake of the Journal. One sheet devoted much of its first page space yesterday to a mere synopsis of the McCullagh rules. They are sufficiently significant in themselves to indicate what will be expected from the new army, but they suggest possibilities that may have the most serious consequences.

Harringers of Trouble.

To begin with, it is openly acknowledged by Republican leaders that the law was passed by partisan and prepared by Governor Black as an attempt at compromise with Boss Platt, who wanted to legislate the present Police Board out of office. The Governor thought that by giving an election army to the local Republican organization, the Boss might be willing to forego his cherished plan of a state police.

"There are only 700 men in this force," said one of the Governor's advisers, "but if they can't do it, an election army of 700 men will be the fault of the man who heads them." Already there is strong talk of what the deputies are going to do in the way of enforcing the law, and are sufficient to show the powers of arrest, of search, of entering into private premises, of the use of the club and of the revolver that the whole city began talking about it.

Other newspapers took up the subject in the wake of the Journal. One sheet devoted much of its first page space yesterday to a mere synopsis of the McCullagh rules. They are sufficiently significant in themselves to indicate what will be expected from the new army, but they suggest possibilities that may have the most serious consequences.

Inexperienced Election Overseers May Club and Shoot.



Does New York Fancy McCullagh Repeating the John I. Davenport Misrule?

"These rules are all right. I'll stand for them."—Elections Superintendent John McCullagh.

With a compact organization of 700 men, divided into fourteen companies, each under a captain and headed by the former Chief of Police John McCullagh, with powers and authority greater than those enjoyed by the ordinary peace officer, with military discipline and a code of regulations rigid and exacting, and armed not only with a badge of State authority, but with clubs and self-acting revolvers, the new army of election deputies is being organized to oversee and possibly overawe the citizens of the Metropolitan District in the exercise of their franchise at the coming election.

Barracks and Judgment Hall.

The great hall, which stretches from street to street, the entire width of the building, is being partitioned off into barracks, some administrative, some judicial, others mere company headquarters and barracks for the men.

In this place is to be judged the citizen whose right to vote may be questioned by any one of the 700 men called McCullagh's election army. It is to be the place whence the deputies go forth to arrest and where they return with their prisoners. It is headquarters, tribunal, arsenal and barracks; everything but prison, since the citizen still retains the privilege of being confined in a station house cell, under the McCullagh law.

When the Federal Elections law was in force, a single office was fitted up with good enough accommodation for John I. Davenport's victims.

The Journal on Thursday published some extracts from the rules which State Superintendent McCullagh has had printed for the guidance, comfort and support of his men. They are going to do in the way of enforcing the law, and are sufficient to show the powers of arrest, of search, of entering into private premises, of the use of the club and of the revolver that the whole city began talking about it.

Other newspapers took up the subject in the wake of the Journal. One sheet devoted much of its first page space yesterday to a mere synopsis of the McCullagh rules. They are sufficiently significant in themselves to indicate what will be expected from the new army, but they suggest possibilities that may have the most serious consequences.

Harringers of Trouble.

To begin with, it is openly acknowledged by Republican leaders that the law was passed by partisan and prepared by Governor Black as an attempt at compromise with Boss Platt, who wanted to legislate the present Police Board out of office. The Governor thought that by giving an election army to the local Republican organization, the Boss might be willing to forego his cherished plan of a state police.

"There are only 700 men in this force," said one of the Governor's advisers, "but if they can't do it, an election army of 700 men will be the fault of the man who heads them." Already there is strong talk of what the deputies are going to do in the way of enforcing the law, and are sufficient to show the powers of arrest, of search, of entering into private premises, of the use of the club and of the revolver that the whole city began talking about it.

Other newspapers took up the subject in the wake of the Journal. One sheet devoted much of its first page space yesterday to a mere synopsis of the McCullagh rules. They are sufficiently significant in themselves to indicate what will be expected from the new army, but they suggest possibilities that may have the most serious consequences.

SANTIAGO GREETS GARCA WITH JOY.

Cuban Patriot Is Honored by General Lawton.

He Pays a Fine Tribute to Americans Who Fought for Cuba.

FETED BY THE CITIZENS.

It Was His First Visit Since He Left in a Huff on July 17.

WILL REMAIN SEVERAL DAYS.

On His Entrance to the City He Was Met by General Wood, with Many Staff Officers.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 23.—To the residents of Santiago yesterday was the most important since the capitulation, as it was the occasion of the first visit of General Calixto Garcia to Santiago since he left there in a bad temper on July 17.

General Wood, with a portion of General Lawton's staff and several other officers, met General Garcia outside the city limits at 9 o'clock in the morning and escorted him into the town. Garcia was accompanied by his staff and by his son, Colonel Calixto Garcia, by many Cuban officers who have recently come to Santiago and by 200 Cuban cavalry.

Cheers for General Garcia.

The streets through which the party passed were thronged with cheering people, and it was estimated that 10,000 persons filled the plaza in front of the palace, where Garcia dismounted. He was met at the door by General Lawton and an informal reception by the American officers was held in the audience room. At night another reception was tendered to General Garcia at the San Carlos Club, which was crowded with prominent Cubans, American officers and ladies.

The plaza was brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags, and music was furnished by the band of the Fifth Infantry. The Americans wore dress uniforms and General Garcia and his officers wore white uniforms.

In reply to a speech of welcome delivered by General Garcia, General Wood said: "After thirty years of desperate, deadly struggle, the Cuban people to-day celebrate the success of their efforts. It is a day for the remembrance of the names and deeds of those heroes who fought and died for the freedom of Cuba from the years 1895 to 1898, and for the remembrance of the heroes who fought in the war of 1898, which was called the 'Little War'—little only because of its short duration, but great on account of the principles defended and for the quality of the men who composed the army—and for the remembrance of those noble soldiers who fell in the struggle which began in 1895, even whose graves our latest tears have fallen."

His Tribute to Americans.

"People of Cuba! We owe a great debt to those heroes for their efforts in behalf of Cuban independence, efforts which would have been useless—no, not useless, for we would have triumphed, but not speedily effective, if the American people, that noble and brave people, with its famous fighters, great ships and dauntless army, had not sent its own sons shed their own blood with ours. A great nation it must be, when the sons of millions, who had nothing to gain in Cuba but a soldier's glory, should come here to the side by side with the Cubans. To this great nation, to this noble country, which has always fought for the rights of liberty, we owe the achievement of our independence. Our gratitude will long live for America." General Garcia's speech, which was delivered in the presence of General Wood, was met with much enthusiasm. General Garcia will remain in Santiago for several days as the guest of the Cubans of the city.

Will Remain Several Days.

On His Entrance to the City He Was Met by General Wood, with Many Staff Officers.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 23.—To the residents of Santiago yesterday was the most important since the capitulation, as it was the occasion of the first visit of General Calixto Garcia to Santiago since he left there in a bad temper on July 17.

General Wood, with a portion of General Lawton's staff and several other officers, met General Garcia outside the city limits at 9 o'clock in the morning and escorted him into the town. Garcia was accompanied by his staff and by his son, Colonel Calixto Garcia, by many Cuban officers who have recently come to Santiago and by 200 Cuban cavalry.

Cheers for General Garcia.

The streets through which the party passed were thronged with cheering people, and it was estimated that 10,000 persons filled the plaza in front of the palace, where Garcia dismounted. He was met at the door by General Lawton and an informal reception by the American officers was held in the audience room. At night another reception was tendered to General Garcia at the San Carlos Club, which was crowded with prominent Cubans, American officers and ladies.

The plaza was brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags, and music was furnished by the band of the Fifth Infantry. The Americans wore dress uniforms and General Garcia and his officers wore white uniforms.

In reply to a speech of welcome delivered by General Garcia, General Wood said: "After thirty years of desperate, deadly struggle, the Cuban people to-day celebrate the success of their efforts. It is a day for the remembrance of the names and deeds of those heroes who fought and died for the freedom of Cuba from the years 1895 to 1898, and for the remembrance of the heroes who fought in the war of 1898, which was called the 'Little War'—little only because of its short duration, but great on account of the principles defended and for the quality of the men who composed the army—and for the remembrance of those noble soldiers who fell in the struggle which began in 1895, even whose graves our latest tears have fallen."

His Tribute to Americans.

"People of Cuba! We owe a great debt to those heroes for their efforts in behalf of Cuban independence, efforts which would have been useless—no, not useless, for we would have triumphed, but not speedily effective, if the American people, that noble and brave people, with its famous fighters, great ships and dauntless army, had not sent its own sons shed their own blood with ours. A great nation it must be, when the sons of millions, who had nothing to gain in Cuba but a soldier's glory, should come here to the side by side with the Cubans. To this great nation, to this noble country, which has always fought for the rights of liberty, we owe the achievement of our independence. Our gratitude will long live for America." General Garcia's speech, which was delivered in the presence of General Wood, was met with much enthusiasm. General Garcia will remain in Santiago for several days as the guest of the Cubans of the city.

Will Remain Several Days.

On His Entrance to the City He Was Met by General Wood, with Many Staff Officers.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 23.—To the residents of Santiago yesterday was the most important since the capitulation, as it was the occasion of the first visit of General Calixto Garcia to Santiago since he left there in a bad temper on July 17.

General Wood, with a portion of General Lawton's staff and several other officers, met General Garcia outside the city limits at 9 o'clock in the morning and escorted him into the town. Garcia was accompanied by his staff and by his son, Colonel Calixto Garcia, by many Cuban officers who have recently come to Santiago and by 200 Cuban cavalry.

Cheers for General Garcia.

The streets through which the party passed were thronged with cheering people, and it was estimated that 10,000 persons filled the plaza in front of the palace, where Garcia dismounted. He was met at the door by General Lawton and an informal reception by the American officers was held in the audience room. At night another reception was tendered to General Garcia at the San Carlos Club, which was crowded with prominent Cubans, American officers and ladies.

The plaza was brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags, and music was furnished by the band of the Fifth Infantry. The Americans wore dress uniforms and General Garcia and his officers wore white uniforms.

In reply to a speech of welcome delivered by General Garcia, General Wood said: "After thirty years of desperate, deadly struggle, the Cuban people to-day celebrate the success of their efforts. It is a day for the remembrance of the names and deeds of those heroes who fought and died for the freedom of Cuba from the years 1895 to 1898, and for the remembrance of the heroes who fought in the war of 1898, which was called the 'Little War'—little only because of its short duration, but great on account of the principles defended and for the quality of the men who composed the army—and for the remembrance of those noble soldiers who fell in the struggle which began in 1895, even whose graves our latest tears have fallen."

His Tribute to Americans.

"People of Cuba! We owe a great debt to those heroes for their efforts in behalf of Cuban independence, efforts which would have been useless—no, not useless, for we would have triumphed, but not speedily effective, if the American people, that noble and brave people, with its famous fighters, great ships and dauntless army, had not sent its own sons shed their own blood with ours. A great nation it must be, when the sons of millions, who had nothing to gain in Cuba but a soldier's glory, should come here to the side by side with the Cubans. To this great nation, to this noble country, which has always fought for the rights of liberty, we owe the achievement of our independence. Our gratitude will long live for America." General Garcia's speech, which was delivered in the presence of General Wood, was met with much enthusiasm. General Garcia will remain in Santiago for several days as the guest of the Cubans of the city.

Will Remain Several Days.

On His Entrance to the City He Was Met by General Wood, with Many Staff Officers.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 23.—To the residents of Santiago yesterday was the most important since the capitulation, as it was the occasion of the first visit of General Calixto Garcia to Santiago since he left there in a bad temper on July 17.

General Wood, with a portion of General Lawton's staff and several other officers, met General Garcia outside the city limits at 9 o'clock in the morning and escorted him into the town. Garcia was accompanied by his staff and by his son, Colonel Calixto Garcia, by many Cuban officers who have recently come to Santiago and by 200 Cuban cavalry.

Cheers for General Garcia.

The streets through which the party passed were thronged with cheering people, and it was estimated that 10,000 persons filled the plaza in front of the palace, where Garcia dismounted. He was met at the door by General Lawton and an informal reception by the American officers was held in the audience room. At night another reception was tendered to General Garcia at the San Carlos Club, which was crowded with prominent Cubans, American officers and ladies.

The plaza was brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags, and music was furnished by the band of the Fifth Infantry. The Americans wore dress uniforms and General Garcia and his officers wore white uniforms.

In reply to a speech of welcome delivered by General Garcia, General Wood said: "After thirty years of desperate, deadly struggle, the Cuban people to-day celebrate the success of their efforts. It is a day for the remembrance of the names and deeds of those heroes who fought and died for the freedom of Cuba from the years 1895 to 1898, and for the remembrance of the heroes who fought in the war of 1898, which was called the 'Little War'—little only because of its short duration, but great on account of the principles defended and for the quality of the men who composed the army—and for the remembrance of those noble soldiers who fell in the struggle which began in 1895, even whose graves our latest tears have fallen."

His Tribute to Americans.

"People of Cuba! We owe a great debt to those heroes for their efforts in behalf of Cuban independence, efforts which would have been useless—no, not useless, for we would have triumphed, but not speedily effective, if the American people, that noble and brave people, with its famous fighters, great ships and dauntless army, had not sent its own sons shed their own blood with ours. A great nation it must be, when the sons of millions, who had nothing to gain in Cuba but a soldier's glory, should come here to the side by side with the Cubans. To this great nation, to this noble country, which has always fought for the rights of liberty, we owe the achievement of our independence. Our gratitude will long live for America." General Garcia's speech, which was delivered in the presence of General Wood, was met with much enthusiasm. General Garcia will remain in Santiago for several days as the guest of the Cubans of the city.

Will Remain Several Days.

On His Entrance to the City He Was Met by General Wood, with Many Staff Officers.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 23.—To the residents of Santiago yesterday was the most important since the capitulation, as it was the occasion of the first visit of General Calixto Garcia to Santiago since he left there in a bad temper on July 17.

General Wood, with a portion of General Lawton's staff and several other officers, met General Garcia outside the city limits at 9 o'clock in the morning and escorted him into the town. Garcia was accompanied by his staff and by his son, Colonel Calixto Garcia, by many Cuban officers who have recently come to Santiago and by 200 Cuban cavalry.

Cheers for General Garcia.

The streets through which the party passed were thronged with cheering people, and it was estimated that 10,000 persons filled the plaza in front of the palace, where Garcia dismounted. He was met at the door by General Lawton and an informal reception by the American officers was held in the audience room. At night another reception was tendered to General Garcia at the San Carlos Club, which was crowded with prominent Cubans, American officers and ladies.

The plaza was brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags, and music was furnished by the band of the Fifth Infantry. The Americans wore dress uniforms and General Garcia and his officers wore white uniforms.

In reply to a speech of welcome delivered by General Garcia, General Wood said: "After thirty years of desperate, deadly struggle, the Cuban people to-day celebrate the success of their efforts. It is a day for the remembrance of the names and deeds of those heroes who fought and died for the freedom of Cuba from the years 1895 to 1898, and for the remembrance of the heroes who fought in the war of 1898, which was called the 'Little War'—little only because of its short duration, but great on account of the principles defended and for the quality of the men who composed the army—and for the remembrance of those noble soldiers who fell in the struggle which began in 1895, even whose graves our latest tears have fallen."

His Tribute to Americans.

"People of Cuba! We owe a great debt to those heroes for their efforts in behalf of Cuban independence, efforts which would have been useless—no, not useless, for we would have triumphed, but not speedily effective, if the American people, that noble and brave people, with its famous fighters, great ships and dauntless army, had not sent its own sons shed their own blood with ours. A great nation it must be, when the sons of millions, who had nothing to gain in Cuba but a soldier's glory, should come here to the side by side with the Cubans. To this great nation, to this noble country, which has always fought for the rights of liberty, we owe the achievement of our independence. Our gratitude will long live for America." General Garcia's speech, which was delivered in the presence of General Wood, was met with much enthusiasm. General Garcia will remain in Santiago for several days as the guest of the Cubans of the city.

Will Remain Several Days.

On His Entrance to the City He Was Met by General Wood, with Many Staff Officers.

ly struggle, the Cuban people to-day celebrate the success of their efforts. It is a day for the remembrance of the names and deeds of those heroes who fought and died for the freedom of Cuba from the years 1895 to 1898, and for the remembrance of the heroes who fought in the war of 1898, which was called the 'Little War'—little only because of its short duration, but great on account of the principles defended and for the quality of the men who composed the army—and for the remembrance of those noble soldiers who fell in the struggle which began in 1895, even whose graves our latest tears have fallen.

His Tribute to Americans.

"People of Cuba! We owe a great debt to those heroes for their efforts in behalf of Cuban independence, efforts which would have been useless—no, not useless, for we would have triumphed, but not speedily effective, if the American people, that noble and brave people, with its famous fighters, great ships and dauntless army, had not sent its own sons shed their own blood with ours. A great nation it must be, when the sons of millions, who had nothing to gain in Cuba but a soldier's glory, should come here to the side by